EVEATHER FORECAST. Fair tonight and Tuesday.

President Begins Ohio Visit New Mexico Leader Would With Strenuous Day in Columbus.

HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH MYRON HERRICK

Cleveland, O., Jan. 29.-Invading a hothed of national politics, president a tour of the state, which will consume three days.

In addition to Cieveland, Columbus and Akron are promised visits, Mr. Taft spending tomotrow and part of Wednesday in the former and Wednesday afternoon and evening in the lat-

After being met at the station here by a committee the president was escoried to his-hotel. Later he went to the chamber of commerce for an address to its members and to be the guest at a private luncheon given by president Charles E. Adams.

Confers With Herrick.

The program thereafter included a conference of nearly two hours between the president and former governor Myron T. Herrick: a reception to old soldiers and Tippecanoe club members, this being the only function own to the general public; an address to students of the Cleveland school; the Tippecanoe leaguest with an attendance of pacanoe hanquet with an attendance of more than 600 expected and the presi-dent as the last sponker. Thence an it oclock trip to a dinner given by Brungarians and another speech, the day to be concluded with the drive to the presidential car and departure at 2:40 oclock in the morning to Colum-

Expect Striking Speech. Expect Striking Speech.
Those watching national politics anticipate a striking speech from the president at the Tippecanoe banquet. In its earlier stages much of the "Progressive" Republican propaganda emanated from Cleveland and the desire to observe the president's treatment of 'insurgency' in his native state has been general.

been general.

Garfield Greets Taft. President Taft spoke this afternoon to the Cleveland chamber of commerce on "Peace and Arbitration."

It was the president's first speech of a three days' tour in Ohio. The applause his remarks received was hearty

and frequent.
One of the surprises of his Cleveland viair came just as the president entered the chamber of commerce building. Former accretary of the interior James R. Garfield close friend of Col. Theodore Rossvelt, generally conceded to be "anti-Taft," was there to great him.

"Hello, dimmy, I'm glad to see you,"
sain the president with a smile as
their hands met. Mr. Garfield and former governor Myron T. Herrick sat en
the platform while the president speke.
The president in his speech asked were to be arbi-

Traight Mr. Taft speaks at the ban-quet of the Tippecanne club and leaves early tomorrow for Columbus.

SIX GOVERNORS ARE BOOSTING ROOSEVELT

Gov. Stubbs Says Committee Is Unofficial, But Very Active.

New York, N. Y. Jan. 29. Six republican governors are enrolled in a self-appointed committee to advocate the nomination of colonel Roosevelt for the nomination of colonel Roosevelt for the presidency, according to governor Walter B. Stubba, of Kansas, who is now in New York. The committee, unofficial, but notive, includes, besides governor Stubba, governor Bass, of New Hampahire; Aldrich, of Nebraska; Hadley, of Missouri; Glasscock, of West Virginia, and Osborn, of Michigan—all rated as lenders of the "progressive" wing of the Republican parts in their respective states,
According to governor Stubbs, the

According to governor Stubbs, the six governors are in constant commu-nication by letters and felegrams. As a result, he declared, he was in a posi-tion to gage the strength of the Room-Continued on page 33

more indictments will be returned to-

day based on allegations of jury bri-

bery in the McNamara trial. Deputy district afforney W. Joseph Ford made this statement just before the conven-

ing of the county grand jury which has been invertigating the charge that the McNamara defence maintained a fund for the corruption of jurors and wit-

nesses in the dynamicing trial.
Atturney Lecompto Davis, one of Clarence Darrow's assistants in the defence of the McNamara brothers, was

but merely requested to tell what he knew of the operations of Bert H. Franklin, the detective arrested two days before the McNamarus made their sensational confessions of guilt last No-

vis said he had not been subpensed

Instead Devote His Work to Riprapping Rio Grande.

WOULD THUS HELP RECLAIM MUCH LAND

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 29 .- "I am not a candidate for election to the United Taft arrived here at 11:18 a. m. today, States senate to represent New Mexico this being his first achequied stop on | nor have I ever been," was the statement made by Hon, Solemon Luna, of Los Lunas. For some time past there has been a persistent rumor in political circles in New Mexico that Mr. Luna, who for many years has been the fore-most figure in the political life of the former territory, was to be the choice of the new state legislature for the coveted office. However, this statement of Mr. Luna's same to put a culthe coveted office. However, this statement of Mr. Luna's seems to put a quietus on any such rumors. Of late other reports have been prevalent that Mr. Luna would not be elected, for various reasons. However, the true status of affairs is that Mr. Luna is not an office seeker in that line, but prefers to remain at home, where he promises to be as useful as possible.

Mr. Lana is the recognized political power in the state, and his influence is now being much sought after by those who are candidates and who realize that he himself is not a candidate.

Mr. Lana has determined to use his

Mr. Luna has determined to use his influence with the candidates for the togas in a manner which will undoubtedly result in great advantage, not only for New Mexico, but also for El Paso and the country surrounding it, and portions of old Mexico. He states that it is his intention to elicit from the candidates who are fortunate enough to secure the seats in the Senate, a promise that one of the first of-ficial acts to be done by them as rep-resentatives in the United States senate shall be to introduce a bill, to be classed under the rivers and harbors appropriation, appropriating the sum of \$3,000,000 for the rip-rapping of the

A Trencherous Stream. The Rio Grande is known throughout its entire length as a stream which cannot be depended upos. Owing to the large amount of water which it carries at certain seasons of the year, the banks are carried away in many places and as a result, the course of places, and as a result, the course of the river is constantly changing, with the result that much land is rendered useless. As a further result, there is much loss of water, owing to the failure of the water to remain in a stated

Rio Grande in all places where such ac-

a larger supply of water with which to meet their needs.

a larger supply of water with which to meet their needs.

As a result of thus building artificial banks for the Rio Grands, much more land in the valley would be rendered it for cultivation. The owners near the banks of the river would not live in constant fear of a torrent, which would flood their property and destroy their crops. Much land now covered by the course of the river at flood stages could be reclaimed, and used for farming purposes. Much of the richest land of the valley is made useless by the very reason that the river now covers so much ground. Thousands of acres could be made culturable, and great impetus given to the entire valley. tire valley

Valuable Measure. It would be difficult to conceive of a measure to be passed by the United States senate which would be productive of more direct and indirect results than would the rip-rapping of the Rio Grande. It would be a great undertak-Grande. It would be a great undertak-ing, but the results would be perfectly justifiable.

In advocating such a measure, and giving his promise that he wall do all in his power to secure the passage of such a bill, Mr. Luna has done much toward establishing himself firmly in toward establishing himself firmly in
the affairs of the new state. He has
demonstrated an intense interest in
the welfare of the country, and, should
the measure meet with success, as there
is every reason to believe that it will,
Mr. Luna will have rendered an aimost
invaluable service to the inhabitants of
New Mexico.

Rich in History, Romance, Natural Resources and

WILL LONG BE THE

is formally admitted, and the union of 48 sovereign states extends over the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico. On the Fourth of July next Old Glory will break from the top of mast and staff bearing 48 stars—a completed constellation.

If there are to be new states and new stars in the future they must come as the result of the division of some one or more of the 48 states of our contiguous continental territory, or in that far distant day when Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Bico or some other of our outlying possessions shall have attained to that importance and influence which will compare to reserve to the contract of the compare to the contract to the compare to the contract of the contr will compel congress to grant them the privileges and immunities of state-hood. But it is certain, as far as one may now see, that it will be many years before Arixona will be displaced from the position of the youngest state in the union.

in the union.
Blessed With Wonderful Gifts, Blessed With Wonderful Gifts,
Of all the states Arizona is by nature blessed with gifts the most wonderful. Within its borders are found types of animal and plant life of every climate in the world except those of the humid tropics. In its mountain tops, among the shows, are seen the flora and fruma of the boreal regions, and in its southern plains the hearty life of the almost lifeless desert.

Arizona has the Grand canyon, the most unjestic manifestation of the handlwork of God on the face of the earth; and the petrified forests, the most curious example of the craftsmanship of nature in the world.

Here Perished the Frontier.

Here Perished the Frontier.

In Arizona is to be found the most magnificent monument of that ancient civilization whose story the archeologists are attempting to read; in Arizona was the last armed struggle of the aboriginal Indian against the white

re Hooseveit, generally correct the water to remain in a stated to be "anti-Taft," was there to im. With the river rip-rapped throughout im. With the river rip-rapped throughout almost the eatire learth in New Mexico, the result can readily be seen. Its almost the seater to remain in a stated to hammel. With the river rip-rapped throughout almost the eatire learth in New Mexico, the result can readily be seen. Its name of a mining camp established more than 200 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just senth of the present Arizona border. What it mekes its name from the same of a mining camp established more than 200 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just senth of the present Arizona border. What it mekes its name from the seater than 200 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just senth of the present Arizona border. What it mekes its name from the panish indian word, "Arizonas" the mane of a mining camp established more than 200 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just senth of the present Arizona border. What it mekes its name from the changing camp established more than 200 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just senth of the present in the indian word, "Arizonas" the mane of a mining camp established more than 200 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just senth of the present Arizona word, "Arizonas" the mane of a mining camp established more than 200 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just senth of the present Arizona word, "Arizonas of Mexico, just senth of the present Arizona word, "Arizona border. What it mekes its name than the changing than all the senter to remain in a stated with mine of the mining camp of the result than the fount in the present Arizona word, "Arizona Spanish indian word, "Arizona Spanish india or New Mexico. In the eighteenth century many Spanish missions were built and much progress was made in Christianizing the Indians. Of the Arizona towns Tucson is the largest and the oldest. It was known as an indian town as early as 1752, and in 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence, it was formally established as a Spanish milkary post.

year of the Declaration of Independence, it was formally established as a Spanish military post.

All that part of Arizona north of the Gila river, then included as a part of New Mexico, was seized by the Americans in 1848 and formally coded by Mexico in the treaty of 1848. Ingi852-54 the Gadsden purchase was consummated, which added to the Enlied States territory that portion south of the Gila, which added to the Enlied States territory that portion south of the greater part of he mining section of the state. As early as 1858 the people of Arizona petitioned congress for separation from New Mexico and the establishment of an independent territorial government, but their entreaties were of no ayall. Oddly chough Arizona was organized as a territory by the congress of the Confederate States of America a whole year before the same thing was done by the congress of the United States of America.

The territory was occupied early in the Civil war by a force of Confederates from Texas, and the government they organized was recognized by the Confederate congress at Richmond. The Confederates being driven out by a Union force from California in 1882, the territory was organized by the Federal government and a ready-made iting-rant government was sent out by President Lincoln. The capital was

rederal government was sent out by President Lincoln. The capital was established at Prescott from 1862 to 1867, at Tueson from 1867 to 1877, again at Prescott from 1877 to 1889, and finally at Phoenix, where it has remained since 1889,

and finally at Phoenix, where it has remained since 1885.

The Statebood Question.

Almost immediately the people of the territory began to agitate the statebood question, but they were destined to wait long for the consummation of their desires. Perhaps the efforts of Arisona to attain statehood have been more strongly marked by disagreement between the people of the state and the Federal government than those of any other state. In 1891 Arisona formed a constitution and would have been admitted to the Union but for the fact that Arisonans were unwilling to eliminate from their constitution a provision that sliver money should be a standard of legal tender. Unwilling to forfeit their loyalty to sliver, the people were denied the boon of statehood. In 1908 congress passed an enabling act admitting New Mexico and Arisona into the Union as one state, acceptance depending, agreeable to an amandment by Senator Foraker of Ohio, upon a favorable vote of a majority of the people of the two territories taken separately. The New Mexicans gave an overwhelming majority in favor of the joint suitehood, but in Arisona the proposition was defeated by more than five to one.

Finally when congress at last passed an enabling act admitting both territories as separate states the Arisonans included in their constitution a provision for the recall of all elective officers, including judges, a provision which was so distasteful to president that the declined to approve the constitution, and statehood for Arisona was made dependent upon the constitution, and statehood for Arisona was made dependent upon the constitution as defendent of judges, in some form or other, back into the constitution as soon as possible after statehood is attained.

Lass Lend of Exploration.

Arisona is not only the last of the last The Statebood Question.

statution as soon as, possible after statehood is attained.

Last Land of Exploration.

Arizons is not only the last of the states, but it also was the last part of what is now the United States to yield up its secrets to the explorer. In 1852 an expedition of army engineers, ac-(Cintinued on Page Six.)

House Resumes Consideration of Steel Schedule and Kills the Amendments.

STEEL REVISION BILL PASSES HOUSE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29,-Louis D. Brandels, of Boston, and N. A. Reed, counsel for the United States Steel corperation, classed today before the Stan-ley committee, over a line of Inquiry into the corporation's labor policy. Mr. Reed contended the committee had no authority to investigate the labor question. Chairman Stanley overruled him Mr. Brandels-challenged

of large corporations to regard human life."

Says It Is Better in England.

Mr. Brandels declared "That the steel industry in England has eliminated entirely all these objectionable features," saying that the working week of an English steel worker was 5.2 hours and that 42 percent of the workers in this country averaged 72 hours.

"Mr. Carnegie had said the steel business was a case of feast or famine, prince or pauper, in the early days. Today with the steel corporation it is a case of "prince and pauperizing" said. M. Brandels. He charged that the steel workers were worse than slaves.

House Resumes Steel Schedule.

M. Brandeis. He charged that the steel workers were worse than slaves.

House Resumes Steel Sebedule.

The house today took up the iron and sieel schedule where it left off at midnight Saturday after Republicans had struggled vainly for 11 hours to amend the Democratic bill. Majority leader Underwood and minority leader Mann had agreed that the bill should be called up and placed on its passage.

The first amendment offered to the bill was by representative Longworth (Republican) of Ohlo, to climinate machine tools from the free list. It was defeated 136 to 72.

Representative Palmer (Democrat). Pennsylvania, said the bill instead of reducing government revenues would increase them by \$1.207,859.

The Democrats defeated amendments by representatives Fuller, of Hilnois and Utter, of Rhode Island, both Republicans, to put duty on sewing machines and printing presses and by representative Mann, of fillinois to limit the fire list to—countries that impose no restrictions on American conton seed oil.

Revision Bill Passes.

The steel revision bill reducing the

Revision Bill Passes.

Will Hold Economy Caucus.

House Democrats will caucus tonight to determine if an economy program shall be adhered to in the present congress. The fight against the proposed \$15,000,000 public building bill is expected to be the chief feature.

Army Appropriation Bill Reported. The army appropriation bill carrying \$88,534,600 and the agricultural appropriation bill with a total of \$15,835,918 were today reported to the house. The pension appropriation bill will also be reported and probably will have the ght of way. It carries about \$150,-

Reductions Show.

The army bill shows a reduction of \$2,500,000 from the appropriation of last year. The agricultural bill is \$1,002,000 below last year's appropriation. The chief out is in the forest fire emergence fund. The department asked for \$1,000,000 but the committee allowed only \$200,000.

The Lorimer Probe Resumed.

The Lorimer investigation was reumed today after a week's interrupion because of the lineas of Elbridge Hancey, senaton Lorimer's counsel Attorneys for the committee took the senator in hand to conclude their cross Senator Lorimer was questioned as

to his relations with governor Deneen and Clarence Funk, general manager of the International Harvester com-pany. Mr. Lorimer said he favored Deneen for senator to preserve party harmony. Senator Lorimer testified that for-

mer senator Hopkins had frequently told him that he would not be bound by the primaries. Mr. Hopkins testified to Mr. Funk, senator Lorimer said, had

been hostlie to him while he was a member of the house. Cameron's Bridge Bills. Cameron's Bridge Bills.

Delegate Ralph Cameron today introduced a bill for the construction of wagon bridges across the Gila and San Carlos rivers on the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona.

reservation in Arizona.

The Day in Congress.

The senate was in session at 2 p. m.
Resuming senator Lorimer's cross examination, the investigating committee hoped to conclude the testimony

this week.

The house met at noon.

Debate on the iron and steel tariff revision bill was resumed. The bill is to be passed late today.

The steel trust hearing was resumed with an inquiry into labor conditions at steel plants.

The house Democrats will caucus to-night on an economy program.

A resolution was introduced proposing an omnibus committe of seven to take up all proposed investigations, including the "money trust"

William J. Bryan's influence was thrown in favor of a "money trust" inquiry which Democratic leader Underwood opposed.

PROOF OF PAYMENT OF STOCK FILED AT AUSTIN Austin. Texas, Jan. 15.—Proof of final payment of capital stock was made today in the state department by the Sam Silverman company of El Paso, showing the entire Catiful has been showing the entire capital has been pald up.

BECAUSE The El Paso Herald is THE CHAM-PION OF JUSTICE, it is PION OF JUSTICE, it is the strongest newspaper in the Great Southwest.

100 Reasons-Number 67.

American Employes of Mexican Lines Threaten To Tie Up National System.

DISCRIMINATION IS ALLEGATION

Chihuahua, Mex., Jan, 29.-A railroad strike that promises to assume international proportions is imminent all over Mexico in the very near future. according to reliable sources in this . city. On one side will be the Gran Liga, an association of Mexican railroad employes, and on the other, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors:
the latter two organizations composed of Americana comboned of Combon overruled him Mr. Brandels-challenged judge Gary's recent statement that the corporation's treatment of employes compared favorably with that of any other and introduced portions of the report on the steel industry recently made by commissioner Neal of the bureau of labor. He criticized the length of hours of workmen.

"The percentage of men who undergo hardships is unusually large," said Mr. Brandels. "Judge Gary's comment on criticisms of the corporation's labor policy shows to me the utter inability of large corporations to regard human life."

Foad employes, and on the other, the Brotherhood of Locomostive Engineers and the Order of Raliway Conductors. the latter two ergunizations composed of Americans employed on the National lines throughout the republic. In the event of a strike, which is not at all improbable, according to these same sources, conductors and engineers on the American side will refuse to handle either passenger or freight traffic bound for Mexico from the states.

Americans was defined for the states.

Americans was defined for the states of the event of a strike, which is not at all improbable, according to these same sources, conductors and engineers on the American semployed on the National lines throughout the republic. In the event of a strike, which is not at all improbable, according to these same sources, conductors and engineers or the American side will refuse to handle bound for Mexico from the states.

Americans was defined for the states.

Americans was defined for the other two organizations composed of Americans employed on the Order of Raliway Conductors. The latter two organizations composed of Americans employed on the Order of Raliway Conductors. yet handle trains coming from Mexico destined for the states. Americans vs. Mexicans.

It is understood in this city that a plan is being propagated by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers jointly, to combat the future work of the Gran Liga, which is opposed to the employment of Americans on the National lines. The recent removals of American officials from the National lines in Torreon has stirred the Americans to action and already, it is said, an ultimatum has been sent to the Mexican government, under whose control the lines are being operated, asking for a continuance of the prom-tees made several years ago regarding the employment and protection of American railroad men on the National lines. If the government is reluctant to renew its promises, every engineer and conductor working on the lines, it is said, will resign and refuse to un trains and a notice will be sent o the branches throughout the United States that trains bound for Mexico either passenger or freight, be side-tracked uptil the railroad officials in Mexico act favorably toward American

Discontented a Long Time. There is no doubt but that a feeling of discontent has been evident on the surface for a long time among Americans working on the railroads in Mexico and that the Gran Liga has had something more or less, to do with the real facility came to a head in Torreon several weeks ago by the dis-Torreon several weeks ago by the dis-charge of Mr. Bowan, superintendent Revision BHI Passes.

The steel revision bill reducing the duties of the Gomes Palacio division, at the instance of the Payne-Aldrich act from 35 to 50 percent passed the house late this afternoon. The Democrats had difficulty in shuttling off a constant flow of amendments from the Republican flow of amendments from the Republican flow was an extraordinarily good saltroad ate others which make his position doubtful.

Anieficans and Mexicans, but in his ate others which make his position doubtful.

A fourth successive imperial edict issued today insists that Yuan Shi Kai report of the tariff board.

Will Heid Economy Caucus. of the Gomes Palacio division, at the instance of the Gran Liga. His removal prompted a feeling of resent that Yuan Shi Kai's policy is to accept ment among the Americans because he compromises with the rebels which are was an extraordinarity good milroad satisfactory to himself and to repudi-Americans and Mexicans, but in his progressiveness had gained the animosity of a few agitators who were members of the Grun Lign. The government, heeling the demands of the league discharged him. Since that time Americans on the road have been subject to more or less ridicule, which they have stifled.

This wrike if it comes will cause a

they have stiffed.

This strike, if it comes, will cause a complete disruption of the Mexican railroad system which, figuratively, has been propped up to a fair standard, but no where near the standard demanded in the United States. It wil have a tendency to paralyze many in-dustries in the republic which depend more or less on trade with the states.

A Mexican Viewpoint, In speaking of the impending Strike, a well known Mexican railroad offi-cial here, who realizes the threaten-ing danger to commerce in the repub-lic as a result of the strike, said: "American conductors and engineers in the republic do not seem to realize the fact of Mexico controling her rall-roads and that it is called government ownership. If government ownership existed in the United States as regards existed in the United States as regards railroads, every employe who applied for a position in any capacity would have to be a citizen of the United States and would have to be able to read and write English. Therefore, has Mexico not the same right to demand of her workmen that they all least be citizens and that they all least be citizens and that they mus know how to read and write Spanish The Americans, while extraordinarily good workmen and acknowledging the fact that they have taught our people the art of railroading and many other things, have not shown a desire to learn our language; they do not even pay taxes or assume in any manner or shape, whatever, the burdens that our people do, nor do they invest their savings in our country.

Do Not Hate Americans.

"It is wrong to say that we are sore at the Americans; our people may be a trifle seifish in desiring some positions now held by Americans, but that is because our people are citizens of the country in which they live and believe it is their right, if competent to fill some positions now held by Americans. How long would a Mexican or any foreigner in the United Americans. How long would a Mexican or any foreigner in the United States hold a position that a citizen should fill? Not long. The Americans new working on the railroads in the republic seem to forget that they are working for the Mexican government, which controls the National lines. But, candidly, I should like to see a better feeling between our phople and you Americans. This socalled feeling said to be existing new is not typical of our people, rather exceptional; if is simply a case of government dwinership or control. On roads owned by foreigners in the republic no such feeling as exists on the National lines in ing as exists on the National lines is discernible on the surface. It is also wrong to think that our people wish to drive out the Americans; as a mat-ter of real fact, we want the Ameri-cans in come to this country and help us develop our resources."

00000000000000000 MELROSE CERTAIN OF A SUGAR FACTORY

Metrose, N. M. Jan 22.—Mel-rose has added 22 more quarter sections of shallow water lands to the pledges she had already made for the sugar factory pumpins proposition. Sixteen hundred were signed Saturday and this puts the Meirose district well in the lead among the con-testants for the factory, which is now certain to be built. The remaining arreage required by the promoters will be received.

Overwhelming Defeats For Man Convicted of Killing Manchu Forces Occurs in Separate Battles.

FOUR HUNDRED OF MANCHUS KILLED

ARMISTICE RENEWED AFTER TWO BATTLES.
Pekin, China, Jan. 29.—The
armistice between the imperialists and revolutionaries which
was to expire at 8 oclock this
morning has been officially renewed.

London England, Jan. 23.—The Chinese revolutionists have crushingly defeated the imperial forces commanded by Gen. Chang Huan at Ku Cheng, in the province of Anhwel, according to a news agency dispatch received here today. today.

Ku Cheng is a station of the Tien
Tsin-Pukow railroad about 125 miles
north of Nanking.

Another Crushing Defeat.

Another Crushing Derest.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29.—An imperial army of 19,000 men under Gen.

Chan Fun, was decisively defeated by a Canton republican army under Gen.

Wong Ching, near Ku Chan yesterday, according to a cablegram received here today by the Chinese Free Press. Four hundred Manchus are reported to have

Rebels Take Chi Mark. Rebels Take Chi Mark.

The Imperial army retreated 20 miles to Wong San Po says the dispatch. Wong's army, which numbered 3000 captured the city of Chi Mark, in Shantung province.

Critical in Pekin.

Pekin, China, Jan. 29.—The capital and northern China are in a condition of acute suspension. No one is able to forecast what will be the outcome of the deadlock.

The people are expecting the abdication of the throne to be declared tomorrow, but discussions between the princes of the imperial family continue.

princes of the imperial family continue. The meeting between the Manchus and Mongolian princes today was a stormy The extensive military precautions in the vicinity of premier Yoan Shi Kai's residence were resumed this evening. Say Premier Ordered Killinga.

Say Premier Ordered Khiinga.

Various assassinations which have taken place recently, including that of general Wu Lu Chang at Shai Chwang in November are now suid to have been carried out under the orders of premier Yuan Shi Kak The attempt of Gee. Liang Fi on January 27 in the streets of Pekin is also placed to the credit of the adherents of Yuan Shi Kak Gea.

Liang Fi is dying.

Yuan Shi Kal's methods of conducting the republicans are disapproved by the foreign legations. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kal's policy is to accept

A fourth successive imperial edict issued today insists that Yuan Shi Kai accept the Marquisate offered to him by the throne. According to Chinese etiquet the premier can not now re-fuse the title, as such an action would prove his disloyalty

THE DUKE OF FIFE IS DEAD IN EGYPT

Assuan, Upper Egypt, Jan. 29.—The Duke of Fife, brotheriniaw of king



George V., of Great Britain, died here at six oclock this evening.

***** BELIEVE STEAMER IS

Helieve Steamer 18
LOST WITH 24 MEN
LOST WITH 24 MEN
Hull, England, Jun. 25.—It is
practically certain that the
British ateamer Ganos, of the
Wilson line, foundered during
the recent storm, with her
crew of 24. Wreckage of the
vessel has been picked up on
the coast of Berwickshire, Scotland. The vessel left Blythe
on January 15 for Riga and
has not since been reported. has not since been reported.

\$6\$6\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ MEXICO SLIGHTLY SHAKEN. Mexico City, Jan. 23.—A slight earth-quake was felt here at 8:30 oclock last

Ruth Wheeler Pays Death Penalty.

EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM CIRCUMSTANTIAL

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 29.-Albert Wolter was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 5:41 this morning for the murder of 15 year old

Ruth Wheeler nearly two years ago. The girl came to Wolter's flat in New York in search of employment and he killed her after she had been mistreated. Wolfer left a statement with warden Kennedy denying that he had

warden Kennedy denying that he had committed the crime.

The execution was without feature and Wolfer was declared dead after one contact of 1950 volts. The state electrician said that Wolfer showed leas resistance to the electric carrent than any murderer put to death by electricity at Sing Sing prison.

Writes Denial of Crime.

The murderer spent his last night quietly, resting only part of the time. At I oclock this morning, Wolfer wrote his denial of the killing. The statement reads in part:

The world refused me justice but our Father in heaven, who knows our inmost thought. He will give pure and undefied justice. I wish to state I am innocent of the crime I was convicted of. I have been a victim of circumstantial evidence. I hope there may come a time when the conscience of the perpetrator will overpower and will compel him to come to the front and acknowledge the crime. To those who have given me their kind assistance, I give my sincerest thanks. To those who have malliciously persecuted and killed me, for them I pray God's forgiveness.

(Signed)

"Albert Wolfer." (Signed) "Albert Wolfer."

Evidence Was Circumstantial.

Although Wolter was convicted on circumstantial evidence the court of appeals, reviewing the case after a seriet of legal delays, declared that he was fairly tried and justly convicted.

Ruther Wheeler met her death on March 34, 1916, in Wolter's apartment on the fourth floor of a house on East 13th afreet. New York city, where she had gone to neck employment as a stenographer. Her charred body was discovered subsequently.

The evidence indicated that the girl had come to her death by strangulation and burning after having been ravished. The body had been thrust into a fire place where it was partly burned and concealed until it became convanient to remove it in a hag to the fire excape from which it was thrown on to the ground below.

Wolter admitted that he wrote the postal card which led Ruth Wheeler to visit his apartment and in a book kept by him was found an entry of her name and address.

The Mysterious "Fred Ahner."

and address.
The Mysterious "Fred Ahner." dictation of "Fred Anner" who was de-sirous of starting a school of short-hand and told him he was going to en-sage Ruth Wheeler. No one could be found to testify to the existence of

found to testify to the existence of Ahner.
Wolter was sentenced to be electrocuted on June 16, 1916, but the execution was stayed by an appeal. Although the law allows but six months in which to argue an appeal, the case did not reach the court of appeals until Dec. 4, 1911. The court affirmed the judgment of conviction within ten days.

Dec. 4, 1911. The court affirmed the judgment of conviction within ten days. Youngest Convicted Murderer. Wolter, the youngest entwicted murderer in the history of the state, was only a little Buth Wheeler, IS years old, to his apartment. Liftled her, and then tried to conceal his crime by burning the body in a stove and hiding the package of charred bones on the fire escape.

At the time he was living in an East 15th street flat with a young girl named Katle Muller, who was supporting both herself and Wolter by working in a bakery. Having an unending supply of pocket money and nothing to do with his time, he was continually planning deeds of the kind that eventually caused his conviction for first degree murder.

Early in March, 1916, the little Wheeler girl advertised for a position as stenographer, saying she was just finishing a business actived convex and

Wheeler girl advertised for a position as stenographer, saying she was just inishing a business school course and would work for a moderate salary at the start. Wolfer answered her advertisement with a postal, telling her to come to his apartment, that he had just the kind of position she desired. The little girl left her home on March 4, and was never seen alive again.

After currying on a fruitless search seretly, the relatives of the Wheeler girl notified the police of her disappearance on March 15. Upon being informed of the errand upon which the girl had started, the police straightway went to Wolfer's house and searched, not only

of the errand upon which the girl had started, the police straightway went to Wolter's house and searched, not only the rooms of his apartments, but every room in the house, from cellar to roof. But no trace of the girl was found.

Meantime the case had been given tremendous publicity in the newspapers and, when the detectives from police headquarters returned to the search of the house the following day, they were accompanied by a squad of newspaper men. Then began a systematic hunt for some clue that might gire a hint to the late of the missing girl.

Reporter Finds Charred Body.

In opening one of the windows of Wolter's apartment, a reporter accidentally knocked a large package from the window-nill to the fire escape, a drop of only a few inches but the force of the tall was chough to break the package open and dischose the charred body of little Ruth.

Wolter's arrest, trial, conviction and sentence after the discovery of the murder broke all records for speed.

(Continued on page 3)

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RECOUNT NEW MEXICAN BALLOT IS PROBABILITY

Sunta Fe, N. M., Jan. 20 .- Sentiment tending toward a wholesale recount of all votes cast in the state election of November 7 is rapidly developing here and the mandatory order of attorney general Frank W. Classy here today that note of the ballots of the recent election by destroyed, makes it altogether probable that officiel action will organize before the week is not.

The attorney general's orders today that none of the ballots be destroyed. although legally they may so be disposed of 30 days after the lessance of election certificates, created a mild sea sutton here. The attorney for the Republican state content committee and naked the supreme court to issue this order, but was denied. An agreement was

reached whereby the attorney general gave the order today. A request that the ballots be sent to Sanja Fe, in contest of O. L. Owen, Democrat for corporation commissioner, was obeyed by the probate circle of Mcklaley county, but the probate clerk of Luna county refused to comply with the order,

300 MEXICANS AFTER JOBS, STONE ENGINEER

DARROWEXPECTSTOBE

INDICTED: GETSLAWYER

Los Angelez, Cal. Jan. 22.—One or Robert Bain, and attempted to bribe venirman George N. Lockwood.

Finale Draws Near.

Information that the finale of the bribery in the McNamara trial. Deputy bribery investigation was imminent spread rapidly, and Clarence Darrow, formerly chilef counsel for the McNamaras, who has been living at Venirman George Coame up to Los

Three bundred Mexican laborers to disperse the Mexican laborers to disperse the Mexican laborers started a riot near the lumber mill site of the Pearson company on South Stanton street Monday because they could not secure employment and because 190 of their number had been laid off Saturday night.

In the riot, which was started against

Namaras, who has been living at Venice, a seashore resort, came up to Los Angeles and went directly to the office of Earl Rogers, whom he has retained to represent him. "If need be." All rumors of indictments have centered about Durrow, who had supervision over the disbursement of \$225,000 said to have been raised for the defence of the confessed dynamiters.

Rogers said Durrow would await the report of the grand jury, which took a recess until two octock this afternoon, before making any statement.

Expecting to be indicted," said (Continued on Page Three)

(Continued on Page Three)

could not secure employment and because 100 of their number had been
laid off Saturday night.

In the riot, which was started against
A. S. Howren, engineer of maintenance
and way on the Mexico North Western
railroad and superintendent of the conattention of the El Paso mills, one
Mexican, whose identity is unknown,
was injured by being knecked down
when the rush after Howren began,
The police were called to handle the

Grandeur.

NEWEST OF STATES

By Frederic J. Haskin. Tucson, Arin., Jan. 29.-Comes now Arizons, the forty-eighth and last state of our Federal union. With the proclamation of the president, which consummates the action of congress and of the people of Arizona, the new state

man; in Arizona perished the frontier, and in Arizona is established the crown of our civilization. of our civilization.

Arizona takes its name from the Spanish-indian word, "Arizonac," the name of a mining camp established more than 180 years ago in the desert of Mexico, just seuth of the present Arizona border. What it means is not exactly known, but the weight of authority as well as an appropriateness.

wood opposed.